

Bucks County Gazette:

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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A SINGULAR SENSE OF DUTY.

It is rather amusing to watch the changes that come over the candidacy of General Grant, as represented by his friends. When the Grant boom was at its height we were told that, upon authority which could not be doubted, the ex-President would not accept a third term nomination unless tendered with essential unanimity. In this position he was allowed to stand until after the Harrisburg Convention, when it was discovered that popular sentiment was against a third term, and that if he was to be a candidate General Grant would have to make a contest in the same manner as other candidates. It was only a few days after this discovery, before "a near and political friend" of the ex-President found means of conveying to the public that, "should the Republican Convention nominate him in the same manner as any other candidate would be nominated, he would deem it his duty to the country to accept." It is somewhat singular that the sense of duty to the country is never evinced in the ex-President, except upon the side which opens another Presidential term to him. He does not deem it his duty, in view of the dissensions his nomination would create in the party, to decline to allow his name to be used. He does not deem it his duty to decline on the grounds that Washington and Jackson refused a third term, but if the nomination shall be tendered him, after he by acquiescence in the movements of his friends to secure his nomination by forcing him upon the people against their will, he will feel it his duty to accept. If the occasion arrives, which we do not fear, for him to accept what, after a vain struggle to escape, even by a tour around the world, he finds inevitable fate thrusting upon him, it will not be at all strange if a favorable fate shall cause the majority of the American people to feel the sense of duty against a third term so strongly, that they will see the necessity of allowing somebody else than General Grant to be elected President.

A despatch to yesterday's Philadelphia Press, from Doylestown, says: "The Democrats are getting serious over the campaign season that is yet some distance away. For two years they have virtually been defeated in Bucks County, and they don't propose to let it happen again if possible. In view of the importance attaching to the Presidential election, the Democratic hands of committees in the doubtful districts have received special instructions to use every means to secure the election of Democratic judges and assessors, and in some instances have been authorized to accomplish it even at the sacrifice of the rest of the offices. This little game leaked through the mouth of an unwary Democrat, and the Republicans have taken warning. The contest at the spring election on next Tuesday, in closely contested districts, will be very warm. Republicans as well as Democrats are in earnest over the judge and assessor issue."

The Philadelphia Press is Republican to the core. There is no paper in the country truer to the interests of the party or more consistent in its views than the Philadelphia Press. But it gives notice that a nomination at Chicago procured by fraud, machinery and pressure will be fatal to the prospects of the party. It says that it is plain as the light of day that the sentiment against a third term is enlarging and becoming more powerful and formidable every hour. If Gen. Grant's nomination is forced at Chicago against such an uprising the Republican party may unfortunately at the end of the campaign be found in a situation not unlike that of the old Whig party in 1852, with Gen. Scott as a candidate. There are times in the affairs of party organizations, as with individuals, when forbearance ceases any longer to be recognized as a binding cardinal virtue."

The Democratic majority in the Senate yesterday saw fit to reject the census supervisors nominated by the President for Ohio. This action was taken, not because the persons named were unfit or incompetent, but because they were all Republicans. The Senate is determined to compel the President to divide the executive patronage, as far as the appointment of census officers is concerned, with the Democrats. The pay of the supervisors is not large, the office lasts but a short time and in its nature is entirely non-political. There would seem, therefore, to be no necessity or excuse for raising an issue with the President, provided that no objection can be urged against the personal fitness of the nominees."

The Norristown Herald announces that Mr. Daniel O. Hittner, who is Mr. Taylor's colleague to the National Convention from the Seventh Congressional district—Montgomery and part of Bucks county—proposes to faithfully reflect the sentiment of the people of this county, which has declared enthusiastically for Blaine. The Herald says: "Mr. Hittner was for Blaine in 1876, and was willing to go as a delegate to Cincinnati. He is now no less friendly to the Maine Senator and will do what he can to faithfully reflect the sentiment of the people of his county."

General Grant will get a legacy of \$10,000 from the estate of the late Mr. Borie. Although Mrs. Borie is made sole legatee, with power to dispose of the estate by will, the testator attached a list of legacies which he desired to be paid in the event that his wife should make no other disposition of the property. General Grant is put down for \$10,000 in this schedule. It is not likely that Mrs. Borie will interfere with these bequests.

The Wilkesbarre Record of the Times makes an important suggestion to all parties when it speaks of the importance of the inspectors and judges of election which are to be chosen next week. "They will serve at the important election next November."

There is one thing on which all Americans can heartily unite, and that is the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Camps in the Caribbean." The Adventures of a Naturalist in the Lesser Antilles, by Frederick A. Ober; Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

This book is one of the results of an exploration by the author, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, of the islands known as the Lesser Antilles, extending over eight degrees of latitude between Porto Rico and Trinidad, connecting the Greater Antilles with the continent of South America. The exploration, commenced in 1876, occupied nearly two years. The special object in view was the investigation of the ornithology of the islands. To accomplish this the author visited mountains, forests, and people that few, if any, tourists ever reached before, and more thorough than previous travellers and writers, who procured their material at second-hand, he describes nothing that did not come under his own observation. In the preface he says: "I took my camera with me, and wherever a new bit of scenery presented itself, a beautiful tree, or cascade, or a composition peculiarly tropical, I photographed it." He modestly disclaims for his book any peculiar literary excellence, basing his claim for public attention simply upon the fact of the originality and accuracy of his sketches, fresh from new fields, yet old in American history. The unpretentious character of the work is one of its charms. Not expecting to find more than a simple narrative we constantly come across some of the finest descriptions, bits of word painting, which make the tropical luxuriance, the landscape, the beautiful summer sea, the birds, the flowers, and the primitively simple manners of the islands, seem part of a constantly shifting panorama passing before us.

Our space forbids us making lengthy extracts, but here is one we cannot resist giving: "It is while carefully balancing myself on my shivering support of matted roots, that a sound comes to my ear through the roar of a waterfall—a sound strangely sweet, solemn and impressive; a mellow, organ-like note, clearer than any flute-tone, more thrilling than the solemn chants of sacred song in gloined cathedral. It is repeated. I stand unshaken, listening to melody that had never fallen on my ears before. The cause I am at first uncertain, for the notes seem ventriloquial; and, indeed, they are so, for I search high and low, the leafy branches above my head, the densely clustered ferns at my feet, and the shrubs at my back, for many minutes before I find the source of this mysterious music. Balanced airily on a lance-like bamboo that shot twenty feet beyond the brink of the cliff, poised in mid-air, with half a thousand feet of space between him and solid earth, is a daintily shaped bird, clad in sober drab, save a dash of russet beneath his throat, and of white here and there.

"Unconscious of surrounding things, animate and inanimate, he was devoting his powers to the production of that wonderful music. In the short space here allowed I cannot describe the different notes; surely no flute ever produced such mellow, liquid tones. It was music of uncanny sweetness, that, once heard, would never be forgotten—between the notes a long pause that made them impressive. It was not a song, though I discovered later that the bird had a song—but simply the utterance of a few notes. Soon it ceased, and the bird flew into the near forest."

This bird is called the "Siffling Montagne," or "Mountain Whistler." It is only one of the many songsters of which graphic descriptions are given. Equally charming is the account of the Sunset Bird, *La Solit Coucouer*, which the natives call a "jambile bird," or, in other words, a bird possessed with an evil spirit. Half an hour before sunset it utters its peculiar cry and half an hour before sunrise, during the day it is silent. Wandering in dense forests of wild luxuriance; exploring mountains and volcanoes, where boiling springs, hot streams of water, and sulphur baths abound; studying the habits of rare birds and other wonders of animate existence; luxuriating amid the tropical prodigality of equatorial magnificence, in a life of savage simplicity, our author found many interesting facts to record, numberless and striking objects of beauty to describe, and habits and ceremonies, grotesque and weird to depict, for an account of which we refer the reader to the book, which, besides being written in a lucid, captivating style, is capably illustrated from the photographs and sketches of the author.

Six new volumes of the "Epochs of Modern History," published by Messrs. Scribner's Sons, are in preparation: "The French Revolution to the Battle of Waterloo," by Bertha M. Cordery; "Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War," by F. W. Longman; "The Epoch of Reform, 1830-1850," by Justin McCarthy; "The Early Tudors," by C. E. Moberly; "The Early Hanoverians," by E. E. Morris; and "The Empire Under the House of Habsburg," by Rev. William Stubbs.

Howard Hackett and James Feehey left Bradford, Pa., for Coleville Monday morning, in a two-horse sleigh, carrying one hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine. Four miles from Bradford the sleigh upset, and the nitro-glycerine blew up. Hackett was instantly killed, but Feehey was found alive and covered with debris in a hole in the road-bed, twenty by fifteen feet, excavated by the explosion. Both horses were killed, the sleigh being blown into pieces, and a frame dwelling several rods away was wrecked with all its contents. Two women and six children were injured, but not seriously.

Thomas Carlyle must be on the side of the Irish peasant. Here is an extract: "The widow is gathering nettles for her children's dinner; a perfumed seigneur, delicately lounging in the *(Leil de Bourg)*, bath an alchemy whereby he will extract from her the third nettle, and call it rent."

Mr. Wilber F. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago Times, will, it is creditably asserted, support General Grant for the Presidency if he is nominated at Chicago, against any Democrat who may be put up against him.

Secretary Sherman has acquired three able lieutenants in the three new Senators, who are all hard money men: Garfield of Ohio, George of Mississippi, and Gibson of Louisiana.

The Lancaster New Era has placed at its editorial head the anti-third term resolution of the Republican State Convention of 1875, and it quotes with great effect Jefferson's letter of December 10, 1807, in which declining the address of the Legislatures of Georgia, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, he uses these golden words: "That I should lay down my charge at a proper period is as much a duty as to have borne it faithfully. If some termination be not fixed by the Constitution, or supplied by practice, this office, nominally for years, will, in fact, become for life; and history shows how easily that degenerates into an hereditary office." In those days there were "third terms" in Pennsylvania, but Jefferson's noble sentiments saved the country from the danger which then threatened it through their sycophancy.

The thrilling question of the hour is, "Who has in his possession Grant's letter of declination?" One of the papers suggests that it was in the custody of the late Mr. Boile, and that his executors should speedily make it public. Now, will the executors aforesaid proceed at once to examine the papers and let an anxious public know the result?

If the opposition to Gen. Grant in the Republican party continues to increase, the General will demand his nomination to vindicate himself, in the same way that he desired and received a second term to vindicate his first administration.

Mrs. Partington says don't take any of the quack nostrums, as they are regimental to the human system; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dissipation, costive habits and all come diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe attack of tripod fever. They are the *no plus unum* of medicines.

Orange, fig, peach and plum trees are bursting their buds and strawberries are in blossom in New Orleans.

FACTS VS. THEORY.—In regard to the method of coloring butter. The theory is that cows when well fed and cared for will make yellow butter; the fact is that not one in ten will, except in times of flush pasture. This is just the reason that the very best dairymen in this country use Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color. We warrant it to add at least five cents per pound to the value of white butter, a return of one dollar for every cent it costs.

Dried apples, 5 cents; starch, 6 cts., currants, 4 cents; beans, 7 cents; dried beef, 5 cents a qr.; at Wood's.

"DISADVANTAGES OF CITY BOYS."

Some months ago, Rev. Washington Gladden, of Springfield, Mass., believing that if he could find out how the active and prominent men of his own city spent their boyhood, it would help to solve the problem of what is the best training for boys, prepared the following circular, which was sent to the one hundred men who could fairly be said to stand at the head of the financial, commercial, professional and educational interests of the city.

"MY DEAR SIR:—I desire to find out for the benefit of the boys, how the leading men of this city spent their boyhood. Will you be kind enough to fill up the enclosed form?"

"1. Whether your home during the first fifteen years of your life was on a farm, in a village, or in a city, and

"2. Whether you were accustomed, during any part of that period, to engage in any kind of work when you were not in school?"

"I should be glad, of course, to have you go into particulars as fully as you are disposed to do, but I do not wish to tax your patience, and I shall be greatly obliged for a simple answer to these two questions."

No less than eighty-eight of the busy gentlemen who received this circular were kind enough to answer the questions—some of them briefly, most of them fully, and it turned out that few had been brought up like most of the boys who crowd the ball-grounds and fill the streets of our cities in these later days. Here is a brief summary of the returns:

Of these eighty-eight men, twelve spent the first fifteen years of their life in the city, twelve in villages, and sixty-four were farmers' boys.

But of the twenty-four who lived in villages and cities, six were practically farmers' boys, for they lived in small villages, or on the outskirts of cities, and had the same kind of work to do that farmers' boys have. One of these village boys said:

"I learned to hoe, dig and mow. In fact, I was obliged to work, whether I liked it or no. In winter I went to school, and worked nights and mornings for my board."

Another said: "I used to work away from home some on a farm in the summer and fall. In the winter, when going to school, we three boys used to work up the river for winter use."

Four others told substantially the same story. As these were about the same as farmers' boys, we may add them to that list, so that seventy out of eighty-eight—almost four-fifths of all these men—had the training of farm-life.

Now how was it with the eighteen city and village boys on the list? Did they have an easy time of it? Five of them did, as they testify; five of them had no work in particular to do, but one of the five says that he studied law when out of school, and that was not exactly play. The rest of the eighteen were poor boys—not paupers, by any means, but children of the humbler classes, many of them in narrow and needy circumstances—and though they lived in cities or villages, they were accustomed from their earliest years to hard work.

"Was generally employed," says one, "during the summer months, and in vacations, in doing any kind of work that offered."

Four of the city boys were newsmen. One of them says: "The last year I was connected with the press, I earned one hundred dollars before breakfast."

Another: "I have paid my own way since eight years of age, without any assistance except my board from my eighth to my eleventh year."

Of all these eighty-eight boys, five only had nothing particular to do.

While these boys were growing and working, a great many others—sons of merchants and lawyers—were growing up in Springfield, going to school and amusing themselves, as boys of their class are apt to do. Where are they? Only five of this class are heard from among the eighty-eight solid men of that city. Some of them, perhaps, are prosperous men in other cities, but the number cannot be large, for in Springfield only five men out of eighty-eight came from this class. Ninety-four and a half per cent were either farmers' boys or poor and hard-working town-boys.

Mr. Gladden made his report to the public of Springfield, in the form of a lecture. The more of the subject of the subject alone crowded the church, which is a large one, and the interest in the lecture was so great that the Mayor and several of the representative citizens requested a repetition in the Music Hall. When this came off, the hall was packed and hundreds went away from the doors unable to gain entrance.

Mr. Gladden has rewritten the lecture, and his interesting facts and logical deductions will appear in one of the leading magazines for March. He is now engaged on a "Talk with Girls" for the same magazine. It will be printed before long, and will be of vital interest to girls, and suited to their requirements, as this paper is suited to the boys.

DON'T.

Don't speak angrily to a child. Don't kick a dog when he is asleep. Don't go back on the friends of your parents. Don't often visit your neighbors at meal time. Don't neglect a cough thinking it will cure itself. (Thousands die of consumption by so doing.) Don't forget Dr. Peirce's Golden Medical Discovery, for it cures a cough or cold in one-half the time required by any other medicine, and is the only medicine known that positively cures consumption in its early stages. Sold by druggists.

The New York Herald fund for the relief of the starving in Ireland has reached to nearly \$175,000.

"I Am All Played Out," is a common complaint. If you feel so, get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it and you will at once feel its tonic power. It renews the healthy action of the kidneys, bowels, and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body. Get a box and use it at once.

They freeze fish in artificial cakes of ice in New Orleans for shipping.

ONE BOX OR SIX BOTTLES.—If you are suffering from a combination of liver or kidney diseases, and constipation, do not fail to use the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is a dry compound as easily prepared as a cup of coffee, and in one package is as much medicine as can be bought in six dollar bottles of other kinds.

The Clifton Mills, at Howard and Barks streets, Philadelphia, owned and occupied by Harpist, Montague & Co., manufacturers of carpet yarns, were totally destroyed by fire on Monday evening. The loss is estimated at \$187,000, of which \$165,000 is covered by insurance. The mills were burned on January 11th, 1878.

New rich blood, sending health to every fibre of the system, is rapidly made by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

W. Grace, 112 Cedar street, above Episcopal Church, Bristol, Pa., dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, has the largest and best assortment in Bristol, wholesale and retail. Call and examine styles before purchasing elsewhere.

Purcell's Vermifuge is very pleasant and effective.

Big lot of locks and bolts from Sherrill's sale—7 cents for shutter bolts, at Wood's.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dyspepsia in usual, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only 500 bottles, or six bottles, or 100 bottles. Advise your doctor for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and if he has it, it is not sent to physician. E. F. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclosed 3-cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with lead, and to the full extent. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are cured daily, with worms, and not know it. Erysipelas, cramps, colic and softening, yellow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, rheumatism, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, faint breath, the patient grows pale and thin, looking and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, \$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for \$5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the doctor.) For all other worms of your druggist, the Worm Syrup, and if he has it, not send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

For sale by H. G. Peters, and J. F. Carson, Druggists, Bristol, Pa.

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INK STANDS,
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In all varieties, from 10c. to \$2.00.

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Silver plated, Celluloid, Rubber
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Fruits and Confections,
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CURRANTS.

CANNED GOODS in all their
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PICKLES of all descriptions.
FRUIT BUTTERS,
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MINCE MEAT,
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FRESH POULTRY Daily,
FRESH POULTRY Daily.

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Next to Canal Bridge,

MILL STREET,
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IT IS SAID THAT

500,000 PERSONS

Witnessed the Grant Reception in Philadelphia.

WE WOULD LIKE ALL THE
MEN AND BOYS TO CALL AT OAK HALL
Immediately and Equip Themselves for the

COLD WAVE OF 1880

The Singularly Small Prices we started the Annual Winter Sales with
have stirred all the stores to do their best. But we eclipsed
them all, and they know it, and the People see it, too.

These are the Prices for Our Own Carefully Manufactured Goods
not bought in the New York Wholesale Stores:

A few left of the \$50 Fine Overcoats, reduced to.....\$20 00
Royal Reversible Plaid Blacks, sold everywhere at \$20 (Full Indigo
Colors and Woven Backs). Our Price..... 18 00
Next Grade..... 10 00
Extra Sizes in Blue and Brown Worumbo Beaver Overcoats..... 12 00
Next Grade..... 10 00
A Good Strong Serviceable Cloth Bound Overcoat..... 8 00
Everyday Working Overcoat..... 6 00
Men's All-Wool Suits..... 10 00
The "Anburn" D. B. Suits, for Business and Dress..... 12 00
Extra Quality "Sawyer" Suitings..... 15 00
The Finest of Cassimere Suits..... 20 00
Dress Suits of Des. Imported Cloths reduced to..... 25 00

Men's Everyday Pants..... 1 50
All-wool Business and Dress Pants..... 3 50
Extra Fine Dress Pantalons, formerly \$10, now..... 5 00
Genuine Harris Cassimere Pants..... 6 00
The Very Latest Styles in Children's overcoats..... 3 00
The Double Shouldered Cape Royal Reversible Back Overcoats..... 5 00
The "Nearest Little Boys' Overcoats Oak Hall ever produced,
Children's Suits as low as..... 3 50
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Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.
(Formerly Dr. Crocker's Kidney Cure)
A valuable preparation and the only safe
remedy in the world for Bright's Disease,
Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and
Biliary Disorders.

Testimonials of the highest order in proof
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For the cure of Diabetes, call for
Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

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diseases, call for Warner's Safe Kidney
and Liver Cure.

